





Circuit Court and a large number of citizens. The proceedings of the Bar will be found in another column.—*Lexington Observer.*

## EASTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.

This is the natal day of the Father of his Country—George Washington—being the 123d anniversary of his birth. At sunrise, the booming of artillery and the merry chime of church bells, awakened the drowsy citizens, and by 10 o'clock the streets presented a holiday appearance, and various military were under arms.

Who can look back upon the deeds of our forefathers, and picture in his mind the privations they endured and the glorious victories they gained, without feeling his breast heave with patriotism. Who can look back to the time when these noble patriots who stood boldly with the gallows staring them in the face, and framed the Declaration of Independence, without feeling an honest pride and fixed determination to stand by the country 'right or wrong,' which has been so dearly bought?

The day was bright and clear, and thousands flocked to Independence Hall, to gaze upon all that is left of the soul-stirring scene which resulted in the achievement of our Independence. In the afternoon, the Hall, which has been recently renovated and decorated with the portraits of a number of the illustrious patriots of '76, was formally re-opened by the Mayor in the presence of the City Councils, the Richmond Blues, (who are on a visit to this city,) and several of our own military companies. The day passed off pleasantly.

I was pleased to see that the Attorney-General has at length called the attention of the Court to an abuse which has long existed in the entering of 'straw-bail' for noted criminals. It has been the practice for some years past, upon the advent of burglars, horse-thieves, counterfeiters, and such characters to send for a man of 'straw,' [one of those worthless fellows who can always be found at one of the numerous taverns near the Courts,] and by paying him from \$10 to \$50, get him to enter the required bail by swearing that he owns property unincumbered to the amount of \$10,000 or \$20,000, which has no existence except in imagination. The bail entered, the thief runs away, and the bail looks out for another customer. A warrant has been issued for one of these perjurers, and we expect soon to see the guilty wretch in the penitentiary.

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, sailed for the African station to relieve the Constitution. On leaving the navy yard, the Jamestown grounded on the flats below the city, but will be got off without serious damage.

All the new officers appointed by the Governor have entered upon their duties, and they tell some funny jokes about themselves of their first day's experience. The new Bark Inspector held an inquest over a hoghead of tobacco, and did not find out his mistake until he enquired whether it was No. 1. Querciton. The new Harbor Master who wanted the captain of a ship to 'rig in' his jib boom, which extended over the wharf, contrary to the law, hailed the skipper with 'Hello! there—haul in your taffrail, or I will fine you! you had better learn the stem from the stern of a ship first,' growled the captain. The taffrail is the railing around the stern, and the jib boom extends from the bowsprit. However, they all take it good naturedly.

The workmen in the Navy Yard are as busy as bees, and the aggregate sum they receive per month is about \$60,000, which is promptly paid in gold and silver. The steam frigate Wash, is a most beautiful model, and when finished will undoubtedly be the finest craft afloat. The two new light ships will be completed in a couple of months. Commodore Stewart has ordered the chips and other refuse wood about the Yard to be distributed among the deserving poor. Within the past two weeks nearly a hundred cart loads were disposed of gratuitously to widows who were in a needy condition.

The foreign news is always awaited here with the utmost interest and anxiety. The recent arrival by the Baltic brings us Liverpool dates to the 10th. A new Ministry has been formed in England by Lord Palmerston, after ineffectual attempts had been made by the Earl of Derby, Lord Lansdowne, Sir John Russell, and the Earl of Clarendon. The new ministry is composed almost entirely of the same men as the old one, with the exception of Lord Aberdeen, the Duke of New Castle, and Sir John Russell, who have gone out, and Lord Palmerston, who comes in to take charge of the War Department. At the request of the new Premier, Parliament had adjourned for a

week, and was to re-assemble on the 15th inst. Nearly £3,000,000 or \$15,000,000, have been voted for war purposes. Affairs before Sebastopol remain unchanged. It is reported that the Turks have gained a victory over the Russians on the Danube—that a mutiny had occurred among the French Zouaves in the Crimea, and that 400 of them had been sent prisoners to Constantinople. The demand for flour and wheat is but moderate and prices have a downward tendency.

One of the most important items of news by this steamer to Philadelphia is an announcement of the fact that on the arrival of the steamer City of Manchester at Liverpool, on her last trip out, she was taken possession of by the English Government to carry troops to the Crimea. The Manchester is one of the line of steam vessels which have been plying between this port and Liverpool for several years past, and she has conveyed a large portion of the goods which have been transported to and from the two ports. Two of the vessels of the line, the City of Glasgow and the City of Philadelphia, have been wrecked within the last year, and the seizure of the City of Manchester by the Government, will almost wholly break up the direct communication by steam vessels from this port to Liverpool. Our merchants and reporters are much vexed, as they will be compelled to much delay and derangement of their mercantile operations by this unexpected event.

Two attempts have recently been made to commit suicide here, with no other exciting cause than the pressure of want. The other morning a man was found lying upon a vacant lot, apparently in a dying condition. He was removed to the Hospital, when a vial was found in his pockets labelled laudanum, and a letter signed 'Henry Hatham Barclay,' stating that he belonged to New York city, and that he had committed suicide by taking laudanum, because he 'considered death preferable to want and poverty.' By the use of the stomach pump and great exertions on the part of the physicians, he was restored to consciousness, and it is hoped is now out of danger. A respectable dressed young woman was since found at about 2 o'clock in the morning, sitting upon a door-step in a state of stupefaction. It appears she had taken three vials of laudanum, which being too much to operate fatally, had been thrown off her stomach. She stated she had been driven to make the attempt upon her life by want. She was taken to the Alms-house.

The Richmond Light Infantry are making a visit to our city. They have been hospitably received and entertained by our military folks, and will be feasted and flattered in the most approved style. They are a fine, soldierly looking band of men, and make a splendid appearance.

Flour is steady at \$8 75@89 per bbl. for standard and good straight brands Rye Flour is dull at \$5 91@56. Corn Meal is held at \$4 25 per bbl. for Ponna. There is but little Wheat offering; fine white, to arrive; \$2 20 per bushel; good red at \$2 11. Rye is in demand at 12c. Corn—Yellow at 93c.

Cloverseed is quiet, with but very little offering, and prices range at \$6 25@66 37½ from wagons, and \$6 62½ per bushel from store.

## POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—HON. S. A. SMITH'S SPEECH.

The regret which we expressed some days ago upon seeing the announcement that the Hon. Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, has declined a re-election to Congress, has been greatly increased upon reading his late speech upon the naturalization laws and know nothingism. Our increased regret grows out of the fact that we find in this speech such evidences of high intellectual endowments, and of elevated and sound statesmanship, that we cannot but lament the absence from the next Congress of one so eminently qualified to exert a salutary influence upon its deliberations. Mr. Smith has served but a single term, and declines a re-election in opposition to the earnest wishes of an over-whelming majority of his constituents. He has demeaned himself with that modesty which becomes a young member of Congress; but when he has addressed the House he has impressed the members with a high appreciation of his talents, his boldness, his frankness, and his devotion to true democratic principles. The speech now before us shows that he is a clear and bold reasoner, a fearless statesman, and a determined patriot. He investigates know nothingism systematically, and exposes its dangers and its deformities with a power that will satisfy the reader that his positions are the result of profound reflection and deep research. It is our purpose to give the speech entire at an early day; but at present we can only make room for an extract in regard to the political intermeddling of clergymen, which contains sentiments so clear in accordance with our own views, and so well worthy of study, that we cannot defer its insertion.

We commend the extract to the earnest attention of our readers. It is as follows:

party, I will now turn my attention to its avowed principles. These consist in the repeal of modification of the naturalization laws, and the proscription of the Catholic religion. Of the first of these assumed principles I have already spoken, and must now content myself with submitting my views on the divine pretensions of this modern inquisition. I do not come as the advocate of the Catholic faith; believing, as I always have, in the religious doctrines of my ancestors, I at an early day in my life in a prejudice against the tenets of the Catholic Church, and these early impressions have never been removed. I dissent from its doctrines discard its heresies, and denounce its persecution. In religion I oppose Catholics, as in politics, I do whigs; believing the masses of both to be honest in their motives and sincere in their intentions, but wrong in their doctrines.

"I am a Protestant because I believe its teachings to be the teachings of the Bible, and its religion of our Saviour. But while I am strong in my own faith, I scorn to proscribe others who differ from me in religious sentiment. I do not seek to drive down into the hearts of men to ferret out their religious dogmas, but would secure to every denomination their constitutional right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience." Who does not deplore the melancholy spectacle now presented by the church in this free and happy country on account of the political aspirations of large numbers of the clergy? Political discussions have entered their annual and general conferences, and sectional controversies have usurped the time devoted by the fathers of the church to the exposition of the Word of God.

"Already have we seen its baneful influence on the most powerful branch of the Protestant church in America. Divided by its sectional strife, and torn asunder by the ambition of a portion of its clergy, not being able to live together in peace and harmony, it has sought contentment in a dissolution of its union, and a division of its ecclesiastical government. Other denominations are said to be following in the same wake; and ere the new volume now opened to record the history of religious persecution and intolerance in America, may we well fear that the church will be stripped of its holy panoply, and be clothed in the tattered rags of religious fanaticism? Its moral influence destroyed by its own internal dissensions, its ancient glories must be laid low in the dust. The majestic pillars which support the scared edifice must crumble and fall.

"And one prodigious ruin swallow all." Sir I reverence the American clergy; and what I say of them in reference to their political conduct intended to apply only to those who, in disregard of their holy calling, seem to usurp the place of the politician, and control, by their clerical influence, the legislation of the country. Such a course on their part can only lead to disputes and contention between the different denominations of Christians, and cause a sinful world to distrust the sincerity of every branch of the Church of God.

"But we are told that one of the purposes of the movers of this new order of things is to counteract the secret and mischievous designs of Romanism! If the republic were imperilled, as they claim that it is, is theirs the way or theirs the means to ward off the evil? The founders of the confederacy foresaw the danger that in after times might menace its stability, and as they hoped, securely shielded it from the reasonable designs of all internal foes. It is now discovered that our forefathers were not the seers our admiration has credited them to be; that the so-much-talked-of 'charter of our liberties' is but ink and parchment; and the supposed impregnable barrier it offers against the ambitious designs of all religious 'dominions and powers' but a flimsy paper wall. Roman Catholicism, after having lost its power over the poor ignorant masses of Europe, the savants of these conclaves now discover in the act of raising itself into the first places of this, the first and most enlightened, the purest and freest nation.

"And how do they propose to avert the monstrous evil they pretend to see lurking about the body politic? A union of Church and State, directly or indirectly, would be a consummation so damning that we cannot with calmness contemplate even its remote possibility. Romanism is openly charged with such a design. And how do their accusers propose to save the country from the danger they pretend to have discovered? Their plan has at least the merit of originality. Their proposition is first to proscribe all who profess the Catholic religion; then disfranchise all who happen to be born in a foreign land; and then, by way of a brilliant finale, to take the government under their own fostering care.

"And who are these saviours of the republic? Who are these, in clerical robes, who summon Israel, not to her tents, but into midnight conclaves—into companionship with all the ungodly isms of the Times? Are they not the 'three thousand preachers' of the North who, hardly a twelvemonth ago, appeared at the bar of the Congress of the United States and attempted to intimidate the representatives of the American people by protesting, in the name of Almighty God, against the passage of the Nebraska bill, and claiming, by virtue of their high calling, to control the legislation of the country? In the darkest days of ignorance and religious superstition the world has ever known, Popery has never claimed greater power; and now, with unblushing effrontery, these men speak with horror of the temporal power claimed by the Pope, and call upon us to aid them in exterminating the Catholic religion from our land! 'O, Shame, where is thy blush! We have fallen upon strange times, I

have been taught to believe that Protestantism was the religion of the Bible; that it was the only true exponent of the doctrines of Christ; that it was invincible, and was marching on conquering and to conquer, reclaiming the world from superstitious error and priestly deception; that it was designed to carry the truths of the Gospel to every portion of this globe, 'where the ocean rolls a wave or the earth bears a plant.' But, sir, I do not believe this to be accomplished by making war upon other religious creeds or by the ministers of the Protestant Church forsaking the cause of their Holy Master to mingle in the secular concerns or sectional stripes of the times. 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' was the advice which Jesus gave his followers. Upon this advice the Protestants have acted, and through tribulation and trials they have marched steadily onward, achieving victories for their cause which 'an army with banners' could not have done. I have not had any fears of their ultimate success; but I do not believe that this success can be hastened by an alliance with the political isms of the day. It is not necessary now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, after having fought so many battles in the sun, and achieved so many triumphs, to connect themselves with any secret political association, composed of the fanatics of every hue, the malcontents of every political party, the renegades from every religion, and the scoundrels at all—such as have enlisted under the piratical flag of know nothingism.

Let the success which has attended the open, manly advocacy of their faith, in all climes, animate and encourage them to continue in a course which commands the approbation of all good men, and must receive the commendation of their Master, who has charged them to keep their garments unstained from the world. But, sir, should they be seduced and turned aside from the exalted course which heretofore they have pursued, and enter into the political arena, and instead of preaching peace on earth and good-will to man, they shall raise the standard of persecution and political proscription, the teachings of Luther and Melancthon and the triumphs of the Protestant Church will have been in vain, and we will be thrown back upon the times when it was considered an acceptable sacrifice to God to torture and burn at the stake all who were of a different religious creed.

"We have read the letter lately addressed to H. F. MIDDLETON by the Hon. CHILTON ALLEN. It has been published for some time, and appears to be in high repute with the native party, and the admirers of Sam generally. We say we have read it, and for that we expect the thanks of the author; for it is a task of some magnitude, and doesn't pay these hard times. He commences away back in the region of philosophy, and slides into the history of old times before he gets to his subject. He reminds us of Pat, who ran back a mile to get a fair start to jump over a rivulet. When we get old, some forty or fifty years hence, we may appreciate this part of the distinguished gentleman's lucubrations. At present, his philosophy reads just like twaddle, and his history would suit very well for an English primer or an old almanac.—We had an expectation at the start that the writer would get down to tangible things, perhaps, before he got through, and we read on in hope, but he got slowly out of the fog very much scared at ghosts. He has persuaded himself that all of the despots of Europe have been engaged for a long time in a concerted scheme to upset this government of ours, by sending here their subjects in sufficient numbers to vote us all out of countenance, and play the very mischief with us generally.

They have been very crafty about it, too.—They took care not to send too many at first, so as to wake our suspicions as to their designs. They sent a few years after year until they saw that we were quiet, and then they suddenly opened the floodgates and poured fearful multitudes upon us. The Pope, too, has his own designs on the premises. He is looking to this country to establish his civil and ecclesiastical power. The writer, moreover, is anxious about the bible, and is not satisfied that it is safe, and drags it in to help out the case.

The subjects of these despots are very rebellious, some of them, and troublesome, and are shipped off to this country amongst the rest.—One that hates despotism is not likely, we should think, to damage us much, but the writer thinks otherwise. In the last nine years there have been two millions and a half of immigrants into this country; nine-tenths of them Catholics.—There are more people in Europe than in this country, and the writer seems to think that they are all coming. Such a crisis being upon us, it behooves all parties to gird up their loins and be up and doing.

The panacea for all these ills, that are now upon us, is, to shut out all foreigners from office, and from the ballot box.—Let none but AMERICANS RULE AMERICA. Hurrah for reform. The Polish plot, or the Spanish Armada, in the days of hooy James or Queen Bess, are trifles compared with what hangs over our country. Won't everybody be scared some, and fly into this emergency?

We can't say that the remedy suggested by Mr. ALLEN is at all adequate to the disease. We may shut out foreigners from the ballot box and from office, provided all the States wake up to the danger; but if all the despots of Europe are in concert to pour in upon us their hosts of subjects, and if all the people of Europe are cowering by millions, we shall be overwhelmed by numbers, and by downright physical force. The ballot box will be snatched from us, and our fancy for ruling America will be annihilated.

What, then, shall be done about it?—We suggest one desperate remedy in the last emergency? Let's all pack up in time and go to Mexico, South America, or Cuba. If we are overruled by Europe, we can override somebody else.—We shall gather force as we go and stop somewhere, and convert some place into the model Republic at last. We propose this as a last resort. We shall pack up and be off, leaving this devoted country to the Pope, the foreigners, and the Indians; and as the know nothings have a lively appreciation of the danger, they had better start now, with our distinguished fellow citizen in the van. He must thank us, however, before he starts, for accomplishing the task of reading his letter.—*Long. Dem.*

## THE WEEKLY HERALD, The Best Newspaper in the World.

The New York Weekly Herald is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings, of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information; and editorials of general interest that have appeared in the New York Daily Herald.

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Editors of newspapers throughout the Union by publishing the above a few times in their papers will receive the Weekly Herald in exchange for their own.

All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York Herald, New York city. Remittances must be made in funds current in this city.

DISARMING THE IRISH COMPANIES.—On Thursday afternoon, Captain Procter, of the Jackson Musketeers, in Lowell, not having obeyed an order sent him by the Governor, to return his company's arms to the state authorities, Adjutant General Stone proceeded to that city, with directions to take them wherever he could find them. This was after General Stone had removed the arms from the armories of the three disbanded Irish companies in Boston. Gen. Stone upon his arrival in Lowell, first notified Mayor Lawrence of his errand, and that officer accompanied him to the armory. No person being present to unlock the door, it was speedily forced, and the property of the State removed quietly, and without molestation. *Boston Journal.*

Trial of Arthur McMahon for Murder.—Exclusion of Jurors.—On Saturday, Arthur McMahon, an Irish Catholic, was put upon trial for murder at Troy, New York. When the jurors were examined, they were each distinctly asked if they were know nothings. Several answered that they belonged to the order, and some of them said they had not friendly feelings toward an Irishman; and one said he would not do such a person a kindness. All know nothings were excluded from the panel by the defense, and the prosecuting counsel conceded that such persons were unfit to sit upon a jury in such a case. From the report of the Budget, it would appear that, without a formal decision, that persons belonging to that secret organization are, from that connection merely, incompetent to set as jurors in a case between the people and a Catholic foreigner, the course pursued by the Court, counsel, and triers, in the making up of this panel, appeared to be in effect equivalent to a recognition of that principle.

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN FARMERS FOR 1855.—There never has been a brighter prospect opened for any class of citizens than looks up before the farmers of the United States for the coming, and probably many successive seasons. Three of the leading commercial nations of Europe, and a fourth—a second-rate power—embracing over 200,000,000 people, are engaged in mortal combat, striving, by every possible means, to reduce the products and resources of each other, and render them unavailing for their own use or that of neighboring nations. Already they have shut up the interior of a continent, that has hitherto no inconsiderable share of the European demand for wheat and breadstuffs. The immeasurably extended and fertile plains of Austria and southern Russia are hermetically sealed against the export of a single cargo of the staff of life, and they may thus remain till the close of the present European war. In addition to the comprehensive hostilities that now prevail abroad, Austria assumes the attitude of "the fretful propensity." She stands bristling

with 500,000 sabres and bayonets; and on the dawn of spring it would not be surprising to find all Europe marshaled on one side or the other of this hostile fray.

It is inevitable, in the withdrawal of the immense amount of human labor from the cultivation of the soil, with these operations insure, that every article of consumption must continue at very high prices, if they do not exceed the present exorbitant rates. Almost every eatable flesh, grain, and vegetables, are worth nearly double their average rates; this, too, when manufactured and other articles of necessity are unusually cheap, and probably below their customary value. Thus while the farmer is getting twice as much for his crops as he has been accustomed to, he is paying twice for every necessary article required for his consumption.

Labor is the only exception to the advantages the farmer has now in his hands, and this he may reduce to the most inconsiderable point, by the introduction and use of the many labor-saving machines, invented and perfected within these late years for his especial benefit.

He may now plow and harrow with vastly better implements; he may plant his corn and other seeds, or sow his grain, with the most perfect and accurate seed sower; he may cultivate his crops with implements adapted to every conceivable purpose; he may cut his grass with a mowing machine, and his grain with a reaper, and rake both with a revolving rake; he may thresh and winnow his grain and shell his corn by machinery; and he may accomplish by horse or steam power, with a slight superintendent's aid, and of human intellect and labor, thus placing it in his power to produce, in a great degree, independent of increased wages. Let no man complain, then, of high-priced labor till he has first supplied himself with every labor-saving machine he can possibly use with advantage on his farm.

But the advantages we profess for our agriculturists can be realized only by the intelligent and the industrious. If you don't raise the crops, you will surely not be paid for them. Set vigorously to work at once, and prepare your field as soon as the frost will permit; provide your manure, and if you have not enough at hand, to give a sample, or to all your cultivated acres, procure them elsewhere; ashes, plaster, guano, bone, and superphosphate of lime, and whatever your own experience or that of your neighbor indicates as best adapted to your proposed crops, and which you can readily procure; get the best seeds and the best implements to be had; adapt the most judicious systems of cultivation; and put every idle hand you have about you to the plow and the active labor of the farm, and our word for it, you will have no cause to complain of the occupation, or the time, for any longer success you will enjoy.

Farmers of the United States!—You have the most honorable calling that ever engaged a class in any nation, ancient or modern—you have now an opportunity of making it the most lucrative—it will be your own fault if you do not improve it. Do not, with the foolish expectations of seeing your sons or dependents succeed better elsewhere, drive or allow them to be drawn away to other more promising (but only promising) pursuits, mercantile, professional, or otherwise. Attach them to your own honorable calling, and let them impart to it whatever they can bring to its aid of intellect, an industrious vigor, and you will be liberally rewarded in their certain and abundant success.

Our granaries, and those of Europe, are now so much exhausted that there is no danger of filling them to repletion for two years to come, even if a universal peace were proclaimed to-morrow.—*American Agriculturist.*

NAT. WOLFE. P. B. POINDEXTER.

## Wolfe & Poindexter, Attorneys-at-Law, Louisville, Ky.

ATTEND with diligence and fidelity to all business entrusted to them by the Court, and the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort. March 1, 1855—14m.

The Imported Eng. thorough Bred Horses.

## HOOTON,

WILL stand the present season at the stable of Webb Ross, 34 mile South of Georgetown, on the Lexington turnpike, and will be let to mares at Twenty-five dollars, payable when the mare is known to be in foal or transferred.—Pasture for mares from a distance at \$1 per month. All possible care taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but no responsibility should any occur. The season will commence the 10th of March.

## PEDIGREE.

Hooton was foaled the property of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Hooton-hall Cheshire, in England, in the Spring of 1840; is by Despot, out of a Catton mare, herdam Melrose by Pilgrimage, Whisker and Orville. Despot was by Sultan, out of Fanny Davies by Eliza, put, for dam, Treasurer by Camillus. Sultan was the sire of Bay Middleton, who is the sire of the Flying Dutchman, the winner of the Derby and Ledger of 1849.

Hooton was imported in 1850 by Mr. Flanagan, and was considered the best for mile race of his day in England. He is a winner of 47 races out of 69 which he has run; and was owned, throughout his racing career, by those well known turf men Mr. Worthington and Col. Pacl. His performance is to be found in the Racing Calendar for 1852 to 1849, and his pedigree is taken from the Stud Book—to both of which books the public are referred.

Hooton is 16 hands under the standard; and in shape color, a beautiful mahogany brown, strength and muscle, as well as blood and performance, is not surpassed by any thorough bred horse now living.

P. S. As there have been doubts in circulation respecting the character and Pedigree of Hooton we will just refer the public to the following certificate.

D. MCINTIRE & W. ROSS, Scott County, Kentucky, March 24th, 1854. This is to certify that while in England in 1852, received letters from some gentleman in Kentucky, requesting me to examine into the pedigree of Maj. Flanagan's Horse called Hooton. I examined the English Stud Book, and found the printed pedigree of Maj. Flanagan's Horse to agree with that given in the English Stud Book of Hooton, bred by Sir Thomas Stanley, Hooton Hall, sold by Mr. Lott, Auctioneer, Liverpool. Upon my return home I examined Maj. Flanagan's horse, having with me a memorandum taken in England, and found the age, color, and flesh marks, to correspond with the English Stud Book, and Mr. Lott's catalogue, and have no hesitation in saying that I believe this to be the same horse so registered and sold by Mr. Lucas.

W. D. CROCKETT.

March 1, 1855—14m.

Lex. Observer, Paris Flag and Frankfort

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